COLONIA WINS AGAIN. RAIN, WIND, AND FOR GREET THE CRUISERS OF THE A. T. C.

A

The Eun from New London to Shelter Island Shortened - Colonia Danhes Acrons the Line First and Wins the Banks Cep - The Acashia's Hanan Cap. GREENFORT, July 9.—There was the usual combination of rain, wind, and fog to-day when the hardy Corinthian mariners comprising the Yacht Club's fleet started on the fourth day's run of their cruise from New London to Shelter Island. Yachtsmen, as a rule. gos to like Shelter Island better than any other port on the Sound, but whether it is the beautiful harbor or the hundreds of pretty girls which attract them it would be a difficult matter to say. The fact remains, however, that the largest fleet of the cruise took part in to-day's run. Owing to rain and an nter absence of wind this morning the Regatta Committee very wisely, at Rear Commodore Hanan's suggestion, decided to shorten the course. Instead of sending the boats around Cornfield Light, they were sent straight across the Sound through Plum Gut, a distance of fourteen miles. While this was a very short course, and in spite of the fact that a good breeze came in from the east-southeast, there was no grumbling on the part of the yachtsmen. who are tired of being drenched to the skin and were more than anxious for the long-promised rest which awaited them at the end of the run. In spite of the attractions of Shelter Island the yachtsmen will not soon forget the ball tendered to them at the Fort Griswold Hotel last evening. The ballroom, which was thronged with beautiful women, was handsomely deco rated with paims, flowers, lanterns, and bunt-

ing, the prevailing colors being red and white,

symbolical of the Atalanta's flag. Commodore Gould was very much in evidence, and astonished the natives by coming ashore in full yachting regalia. He wore the latest thing in English yachting uniforms, which consisted of what is known as a full dress meas coat, made of dark blue cloth, a plentiful supply of gold buttons, and a white silk waistcoat, which also contained the regulation number of gold buttons. In spite of the fog and easterly wind in the morning the sun came out at noon, and as the wind shifted to the southwest the yachts made a glorious finish and are now safely anchored n Deering harbor, off the New York Yacht Club station. The Colonia, in spite of running out of her course, was the first yacht to finish, and she made a beautiful picture as she dashed across the line shortly after 1:30 o'clock this afternoon. This of picture as she dashed across the line shortly after 1:30 o'clock this afternoon. This of course clinched her lead on the Banks Cup, as the Amorita withdrew, and she has now won ever squadron run. E. M. Lockwood's pret ty Fife cutter Uvira was the next to finish, a short distinct ahead of the Hapan Brothers' Acushia. The latter, in addition to winning in her class, also wins the Hanan Cup for the aloop taking the greatest number of tsquadron runs. Another interesting feature of the day was the race between Major Ackerman's Gaviota and L. J. Calianan's Eclipse. The Gaviota lost her topmast the other day, and Mr. Calianan, to make a fair race, agreed to sail without a top-sail. After an exciting race the Gaviota won.

When the yachtsmen woke up this morning they found that there had been the usual downpour of rain during the night, but as the sun was trying to break through the clouds that hang over Groton's beautiful hills they hoped that the long-looked-for pleasant day had at last arrived. A half an hour later, however, it clouded over again and the rain came flown in torrents, killing what little wind there was an utter absence of wind the committee steamer arrived at the line there was a utter absence of wind the committee shortsned the course. However, when the committee steamer arrived at the line there was a lice breeze from the east-southeast.

The preparatory signal for sloops sounded at 10:30 oclock, and five minutes later they started. The Choctaw, as usual, got a good start, crossing the leeward end of the line at

nice breeze from the east-southeast.

The preparatory signal for sloops sounded at 10:30 o'clock, and five minutes later they started. The Choctaw, as usual, got a good start, crossing the leeward end of the tine at 10:30:35. Then came the Eclipse at 10:30:56, and the Gaviota, minus her topmant, at 10:37:46. The Penguin made a good start at the windward end of the line at 10:37:58, as did the Wabosso at 10:38:00; Tigress, 10:38:12; Hydriad, 10:38:12; Uvira, 10:38:41; Sultan, 10:38:49, and Acushla, 10:38:56. The schooners were started half an hour later, or at 11:05:00. The Colonia, with Charley Barr at the wheel, under a cloud of canvas, which included an immense balloon jib tepmast staysail and big balloon forestaysail, rushed across the line first at 11:06:07, throwing a goodly portion of the Sound on either side of her as she flow by. The Amorita came next at 11:06:57, but her owner, W. Gould Brokaw, announced that he had only crossed the line to give a prize to the Cavaller, as he was not going to Shelter Island. The Vistor crossed at 11:07:41. The others were timed as follows: Cavaller, 11:07:57; Glendover, 11:09:14.

All crossed on the port tack and booms were essed off to starboard for the easy reach to Plum Gut. The course was southwest half west to Plum Gut, a distance of nine miles; one mile south southeast brought the Bout and for half an hour all that could be heard was the shrill sounds of the whisties from the accompanying fleet of steam yachs.

After the for lifted it was discovered that the Colonia and a number of others had been shifted

sounds of the whistles from the accompanying fleet of steam yachts.

After the for lifted it was discovered that the Colonia and a number of others had been shifted out of their course by the ebb tide and fog, and were how carrying spinnakers to port to make the Got. The leaders passed through the entrance of the much dreaded Gut shortly after moon, headed by the Uvira, Acushla, Penguin, Choctaw, and Tigresss in the order named, while the Colonia easily led the two stickers, all had bailoon jibs and topsails set for the reach through the Gut, but it required not a little pinching to hold them full. At 12:30 ociock, while the yachts were still in Plum Gut, the wind shifted to the southwest, making it a dead beat to the finish. But the yachtsmend did not mind this, as there was a fine breeze and the sun came out and blew the fog away. The yachts finished early and were timed as they crossed the line as follows:

Colonia, 1:33:13; Uvira, 1:34:57; Acushla, 1:40:66; Choctaw, 1:43:11; Penguin, 1:44:09; Tigress, 1:51:56; Sulkan, 2:08:21; Gavicta, 3:08:05; Religes, 3:15:56; Ilsior, 2:50:06; Carolier, 3:04:65; Hydriad, 3:11:19; Giendover, 3:27:49; Wabosso, 4:27:37.

The summary follows:

The summary follows:

CLASS 4.11 06 57 Did not finish. CLASS 5. ..11 07 41 2 50 05 8 48 95 ..11 09 14 3 27 49 4 16 85 SLOOPS-CLASS 4. .10 36 56 8 15 85 4 85 00 .10 87 48 8 06 05 4 28 19 CLASS 5. ...10 87 58 1 44 09 8 00 11 8 02 09 ...10 85 41 1 34 57 2 56 10 2 50 83 ...10 80 45 1 48 11 8 06 26 8 00 06 CLASS 6.

CLASS 7. .10 35 50 4 97 37 5 49 99 .10 35 56 1 40 56 8 02 00 2 42 40 The winners were: Hanks Cup, Colonia; Ha-man Cup, Acushia; class prizes, Cavalier, Via-tor, Gaviota, Uvira, Tigress, and Acushia. After the race there was a ball at the Man-hanet House. To-morrow there will be gig, naphtha, and dingy races in the harbor, and fire-works in the evening.

Carlers Pitch Quotts.

The twenty-ninth annual tournament of the Grand National Curiers' Club of America was held yesterday afternoon at Van Cortlandt Park. This tournament is always held the day following the annual Convention of the Curlers Association, which embodies all the leading curling clubs of America. The sport is really the summer amusement of the curiers, and it is only the most expert men in the country who take part in this championship competition.

This championship for the Bell cup was established in 1868, when John Templeton proved the victor. The respective winners each year since then are as follows: David Beil, John R. Smith, David Bell, John R. Smith, William Mo-Cowan, Alexander Dairymple, Templeton, Alexander McGregor, Shaw Stewart, George Greves, George Henderson, David Bell, Alexinder McGregor, G. Henderson, G. Henderson, James McGregor, G. Henderson, G. Henderson, James McLarea, Robert Curry, James McLaren, John I. Raffer, James McLaren, James S. Btev-ens, James G. Malcolm, Thomas Wigley, George Gaines, Thomas Wigley, Thomas Wigley, Nell Bobee, and William Thompson. The summary of yesterday's competition, which was won by William Thompson, follows: Floor Robes - Robert Royd, 21; Robert Kellock, 21;

which was won by William Thompson, follows:
First Roy so - Robert Royd, 21: Robert Kellock, 2:
First Roy so - Robert Royd, 21: Robert Kellock, 2:
George Teiter, 8: James Melaen, 2: Frans Dykes,
21: J. P. Jonnelly, 21: James Kellock, 2: A. Molaren 2: Merklinn, 2: George Frazier, 3: W.
Jhompson, 2: A. Gillock, 2: Neil Bobber, 17: Duncan
McBurtte, 13: T. T. Archinald, 20: J. I. McKwen, 15:
Robert Film, 20: P. F. Gilmartin, 19: J. B. Cole, 15:
T. M. Bent, 14: W. Henderson, W. A. Manwell, 4: A.
Thompson, 2: A. Frant, 5: Thomps Nichoison, bye.
Sacash Enville-Image McLaren, 31: James Kellock,
2: T. Michinson, 2: H. Kellock, 21: J. F. Connelly,
2: Leonge Titler, 21: Robert Royd, 7: A. McLaren, 7:
Gourge Taxler, 13: J. McMillian, 7: Frank Dykes, 7: A.
Gillia, W. William Thompson, bye.
Tellin Donner, Thompson, 5: Connelly, 14: Robert
Ecilor, 13: H. George Titler, 16: James McLaren, bye.
Folkin Rosyt, James Kellock, 81: V. Thompson,
21: James McLaren, 3: Thompson, 31: W. Thompson,
21: James McLaren, 3: Thompson, 31: J. Kellock, 7.
Fixal, Royce, W. Thompson, 31: J. Kellock, 7.

LEANDER WINS THE CUP.

Her Crew Defeats the Thames Rowin Clab in the Final Heat for the Trophy. HENLEY-ON-THAMES, July 9 .- Although this ras the last day of the Royal Henley regatta and thousands of partisans of many of the de-feated crews and scullers had taken their departure, thousands of other visitors had come o take their places, and also to occupy all of the additional space available. Indeed, the course from start to finish was not only more crowded to-day than upon either of the previous days of the regatta, but the attendance of spectators was the largest on record. There were over 3,000 pleasure boats along the sides of the course, and the banks of the river were thronged with people. The scene presented was brillian

beyond description. The principal events of the day were the final heats, respectively, for the Grand Challenge Cup and the Diamond Sculls, although much of the interest in these contests was lost because of the almost absolute certainty that the Leander Rowing Club's eight would win the cup and the Hon. Rupert Guinness would capture the sculls for another year, both of which probabilities became facts.

The final heat of the race for the Grand Chal-

lenge Cup between the Leander Rowing Club and the Thames Rowing Club was won by Leander by two and a quarter lengths in 7:43. Both boats got off on perfectly level terms, each rowing a stroke of forty to the minute. Thames led after half a dozen strokes, and then Leander drew up level. At the end of the island Leander led by a third of a length, by two-thirds of length at the Rectory, and at the half-mile post was a clear length in the lead. Leander kept in front and reached Fawley Court in 3:35. The others drew up a bit passing Fawley Court, but from the Isthmian to the finish Leander went rapidly away from the Thames boat and won easily. A strong adverse wind was blowing over the course, which slightly favored the Bucks station. Leander had the Bucks slide, and was a strong favorite under any circum-

and was a strong stances.

The final heat for the Diamond Sculls was won by the Hon. Rupert Guinness of the Leander Club, the present holder of the trophy, who beat R. K. Beaumont of the Burton-on-Trent Club, the sculler who beat the American candidate the sculler who beat the American candidate. oy ane Hon. Rupert Guinness of the Leander Club, the present holder of the trophy, who beat R. K. Beaumont of the Burton-on-Trent Club, the sculler who beat the American candidate. Dr. McDowell, yesterday. Beaumont struck the water first at a powerful thirty-two stroke. Guinness started at a stroke averaging thirty-four to the minute. The boats were about level at the top of the island, but Guinness led by a few feet at the half-mile flag post. The boats were again level at the Fawley Court boat house, which they reached in 4:34. After passing Fawley Court Guinness again got a few feet ahead, a lead which he had increased to half a length when he passed the lathmian. From that point he rapidly drew clear, winning by two lengths in 5:35.

The sixth heaf for the Thames Challenge Cup was won by the crew of Emmanuel College, Cambridge, which beat Trinty Hall, Cambridge, by two and a quarter lengths. In the seventh heat the crew of the Soolété d'Encouragement du Sport Nautique of Paris beat the Molesey Boat Club by a length and a quarter. It was a good race, and the Paris crew were heartlly cheered.

Until just before the finish there was never a length between the two boats. At the Isthmian the Frenchmen drew to the front and were passing the grand stand. The final heat was won by the Emmanuel College, Cambridge, eight, who beat Balloi College, Oxford, by three lengths.

The final heat for the Steward's Challenge Cup, four oars, the London Rowing Club beat the Thinal heat for the Visitors' Challenge Cup, four oars, the London Rowing Club beat the Thinal heat for the Visitors' Challenge Cup for fours was won by Caus College, Cambridge, which beat Magdalan College, Oxford, one length.

The final heat in the race for the Wyfold Challenge Cup for fours was won by Caus College, Cambridge, which beat in the race for the Wyfold Challenge Cup for fours was won by Caus College, Cambridge, which beat in the race for the Wyfold.

bridge, which beat Magdalen College, Oxford, one length.

The final heat in the race for the Wyfold Challenge Cup was won by Trinity College, Oxford, which beat the London Rowing Club's four by a third of a length.

The final heat for the Nickalls Challenge Cup failer goblets) was won by the London Rowing Club's pair, Guy and Vivian Nickalls, who beat the New College, Oxford, pair, W. E. Crum and C. M. Pitman, easily.

Capt. Treadway of the Yale crew was invited by Col. Willan, the starter of the races, to occupy a place on board the umpire's launch, from which he witnessed the final heat of the Grand Challenge race. Challenge race.
The winners of the various events assembled

at the grand stand at 7 o'clock this evening to receive their prizes. The trophies were pre-sented to the respective victors by Lady Camoya, wife of Baron Camoys, President of the Regatta Computers. The members of the Yale University crew spent last evening and this morning in visiting the many friends they have made here and bidding them good-by preparatory to leaving lienley to-morrow. They will reach Lendon some time to-morrow and be entertained at din-

some time to-morrow and be entertained ner by the Sports Club in the evening. Fast Wheeling by Johnson and Betts tu

England. LONDON, July 9 .- At the Catford track to-day Johnson, the American bleyclist, made a mile, with flying start, in 1 minute 44 2 5 seconds, breaking the record. Betts afterward lowered this record one-fifth of a second.

The Jockey Club Amends the Rules of Bacing.

, A meeting of the Stewards of the Jockey Club was held at the Coney Island Jockey Club track yesterday afternoon after the fourth race. ford, Andrew Miller, James Galway, and F. R. Hitchcock. The action of the Stewards of the Coney Island Jockey Club in refusing the entries of Lohman & Co., owners of the horse

tries of Lohman & Co., owners of the horse Paladin, was approved and extended to all tracks under the jurisdiction of the Jockey Club.

The regular meeting of the Jockey Club was held at the office of the Club last night at 9 o'clock. Messrs F. R. Hitchcock. W. P. Thompson, A. H. Morris, Thomas Hitchcock, Jr., James Galway, H. K. Knapp. Andrew Miller, J. H. Bradford, and C. Fellowes were present. In the absence of the Chairman and Vice-Chairman F. R. Hitchbock presided. The following amendments to the rules of racing were adopted. Rule 4 was made to read as foliows:

After June 1 in each year only one over night event After June 1 in each year only one over-night event for a distance less than a mile. for horses three years o'd and upward, shall be given on any race day, but should it be found necessary to add an extra race, this sule shall not apply to such race.

The following was added to rule 72:

In produce races or races for which nominations of foals are made the nominator shall be released from further liability by filing prior to the date of the first declaration stated in the conditions of the race an accepted transfer of the entry, accompanied for feits to date of said declaration. Rule 39 was made to read:

In case a horse is not named prior to March 1 of its two-year old it may be duly named upon payment of a fine of \$50. If name is caimed and allowed at least two days before day of starting.

Souffie's Latonia Oaks,

Souffic's Latonia Caks.

Latonia, July 2.—The track was very heavy to-day and attendance light. The one-mile-and-a sixteenth race was declared off on account of scratches. Sourhes went to finish. Summaries:

1 First Race—One mile. Chatterbox, 88 (Huston), 11 to 5, won; Ma'or Tom, 90 (Scherrer, 11 to 5, second; Alethia Allen, 95 (A. Reiff, 7, to 1, third, Time, 1;494), Second Blace—rivs and one-half furionas. Alvin W. 107 (Flashburn), 8 to 1, won; Hey Del Angeles, 103 (Plagatt), 3 to 1, second; Irby B., 107 (Snedker), 4 to 1, third, 1 lime, 1:105, Oaks; one and one-fourth miles. Souffic, 11 four; 9, 10 20, won; Einsive, 117 (R. Willing Litt), 101, Second; Helen Mar, 117 (C. Reffrich Race—Five furions. Mattie Reed, 107 February, 5 to 1, won; Inop. 107 (Sherin), 6 to 1, second; Adowa, 110 (Ferkins), 3 to 1, third. Time, 2:16.

1 Philip Race—One mile. Benamela, 107 (Martin), 4 to 5, won; Morte Fonso, 103 (A. Ison), 8 to 1, second; James Monroe, 97 (Sherin), 7 to 1, third. Time, 1:47.

TAMSEN TO MR. MORTON.

The Sheriff Tells the Governor the Charges Against Him Should Be Dismissed, By permission of Commissioner Robertson, who held the hearing concerning the charges preferred against Sheriff Tamsen, the Sheriff has sent to the Governor a long statement of his side of the case. It is twenty-five printed pages, and there is absolutely nothing more in it, in point of facts, than was contained in the summing up of the case by his counsel. The statement is signed by his counsel, Henjamin F.

summing of the statement is signed by his counsel, Henjamin F. Tracy and Malroim Graham. This is the way the statement ends:

"After the testimony of those gentlemen in the statement ends:

"After the testimony of those gentlemen in the statement of witnesses for the defence are given in the statement of the statement of the statement of the statement of the proved or not. Sheriff Tamsen is not shown to have any connection, except to strive to repress them by suitable instructions to his subordinates and by severely punishing them when they came to his knowledge. To remove this painstaking faithful, and efficient officer upon such facits as the testimony here shows, would be a facit as the testimony here shows, would be a stretch of executive power for which it would be difficult to find a precedent. The charges should be dismissed."

Brooklya Catholics to Honor Cardinal

A committee of the Catholic clergy and laity the Brookiyn diocese has been organized for the purpose of arranging a banquet in that city for Cardinai Satolii. No definite plan will be decided upon until the date of Cardinai Satolii's departure from this country has been fixed. The banquet will take place is the Academy of Music and Bishop McDonnell will preside. of the Brooklyn dioceso has been organized for

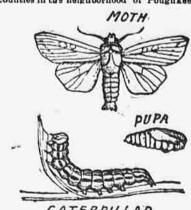
ARMY WORM ON THE MARCH

ANOTHER PEST AMONG FARMERS IN THE SILVER-BUG YEAR.

It Even Invades the Streets of This City-Government Studies of the Piague-The Moth Caught at Work Egg-laying-Stories About Marches of the Army. The army worm, whose advent in alarming numbers in the farming districts of this State THE SUN'S despatches told of yesterday, has not confined itself to the countryside this year, but is marching about New York city in great numbers. Oddly enough, it's one of the things New York got with the Reformers, and it has made its assault on the metropolis at the very same time that the silver bugs are sprawling so deliriously over the surface of things. The acting authorities in the Street Cleaning Department are especially incensed at the worm for taking advantage of Col. Waring's absence to make itself known, but they have nothing left but to accept the situation and cart off the remains that litter sidewalks and roadways.

The inspectors of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company will have less time than ever now to devote to the protection of pedestrians in the up-town district, for once the army worm makes his presence known the numbers of the marauders that may come upon a given section cannot even be guessed, and it is well-known, from the experience of the Western country, what menace to railroads caterpillars may be. They are recorded as having stopped many trains. The curator of the entomological de partment of the American Museum, W. Beutennuller, said yesterday that he had seen hundreds of the army worms in the city recently rawling across the roads and smashed upon the crossings, and that the other day he gather d a handful of them in East Seventy-ninth street. He said that he had seen more of them n this neighborhood of late than ever before. Wherever he has walked about the city or its invirons he has noted great numbers of them.

The news despatches have brought word that he worms are causing ruin in the cultivated fields of western and southwestern New York bout North Tonawanda, in the Hudson River counties in the neighborhood of Poughkeepsie



CATERPILLAR LARVA-

and Newburgh, and on Long Island, destroying as one telegram said, thousands of bushels of grain every hour, and, according to another making away with fifteen acres of rye within twenty-four hours after they were first noticed in the patch. The reports speak of the "arrival" of the worms, and of their "first appear ance," and go on to tell of the havor that is the immediate consequence, but in this the reporters are wrong, for the worms have been present with them right along, only the farmers were not watchful of them.

It is one of the unfortunate features of the army worm's warfars upon the farmers that until the wonderful prolificacy of his gind has sent forth myriads of the destroyers into the gra fleids the worm remains unnoticed, although present all the time. As soon as splotches in a grass plot or denuded hummooks of a grain patch draw attention are beyond the farmer's nower to cope with the African ants that travel in droves across regions of the Dark Continent, sometimes covering the ground to a depth of several inches as they pile upon each other in the eagerness of their progress, devouring everything organic in their path, even to the point of leaving of an elephant path, even to the point of leaving of an elephant only his bones as carefully cleaned as a naturalist would have them, find almost their counterparts in the reports of the ravages of the army worms. The worms pile one upon another to cross streams or slippery logs, they climb up and down tree tranks instead of going around them, and in their voracious marches they denude whole farms of vegetable life. Though present at all times, for the most part of the time they do no appreciable harm, and their visitations when they lay waste the farms are at irregular and unpredicted intervals.

The only approach to foretelling them lies in their visitations when they lay waste the farms are at irregular and unpredicted intervals.

The only approach to foretelling them lies in the observation that the plague awarms usually come in seasons—springs and summers—following dry years. It is only about forty years since naturalists began to study the worms, although their destrictive marches were known a hundred years earlier. For a quarter of a century the studies resulted in only meagre information as to their life history—the most of it being obtained in the great worm year of 1861—and it was only after observations of the visitation of 1881 that knowledge sufficient to settle all disputes was attained. It was with great glee that the entomologists, after much toil, traced the gray or brown, yellowish-streaked caterpillars from the eggs of a night-flying moth. It was not unsil 1870 that the eggs and the mode of oviposition were known. The clusive female moth from which comes the army worm—or Leucania unipuncts, order Lepidopters, family Noctudar, as it is known scientifically—offered, when it was found, a fascinating study in its functions and habits. It has been described as an owlet-moth, not less because of its nocturnal prowlings than because of the wisdom with which it selects the places for depositing its eggs. It has all the gripping power when it comes to a piece of grass that suits it, and it has all the pertinacity with which summer yisitors to Jersey are familiar in the Hackensack mosquito, and it is small wonder that some of the most notable performances of the mosthe' offspring have taken place in that commonwealth.

The moth conceals itself in the daytime, and begins to five a dusk settles down, it filts or

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mothe offspring have taken place in that commonwealth.

The moth conceals itself in the daytime, and
begins to fly as dusk settles down. It fitts or
walks about among the grasses or young shoots,
or the stubble of a field, and finds a spot where
the growth is thick and it is shady, in which to
lay its eggs, so securing four the larves shelter
and a handy food supply. It is of a cinnamon
color, about seven-eighths of an inch long in
body, with a one and three-quarters of an inch
spread of wing. On each front wing is a double
spot of white.

Its ovipositor is a horny projection which, as
the Government entomologist puts it in the
Commissioner of Agriculture's report, "hinsy
with great case on the two telescopic subjoints
of the sabdomen. It is thrust in between the
folded sides of the grass blade, and the eggs are
glued along the blade in rows of from fifteen to
twenty and covered with a white, glistening,
alinesive fluid, which not only fastens them together, but draws the sides of the grass blade
close around them, so that nothing but a narrow,
glistening streak is visible.

The moth is economical sometimes in the matter of glue. Whenever the eggs are deposited
on a leaf or grass blade they are concealed by
pasting the sides together around them, but if
they are "thust beneath the sheath and stalk
(of grain) or otherwise naturally concealed, the
gummy fluid is often very sparsely used, and
sometimes not at all."

C. V. Riley, the Government entomologist,
opined as to the laying of eggs by the middle
is often by and close the leaf more firmly
on the eggs. But later he found out that the
middle pair about the middle of the abdomen,
the wings being kept partly open all this time,
in that way the leaf is folded by the middle
and the hind pair about the inposition for from
one to four mindtee laying her eggs, and then
files away for a fresh start and allights elsewhere to

the day, and do their work usually after dusk or before dawn.

At the latitude of St. Louis there are two or three or perhaps four generations in a year. Further south there is a succession of genera-tions, and in New England latitudes there are probably two, it is said, the second generation living, hardly observed, in the fall, winter, and early spring.

living, hardly observed, in the fall, winter, and early spring.

The favorite "nest" for the eggs is in wild or tame grass or grain, along "the inner base of terminal blades, where they are yet doubled, or between the stalk and its surrounding sheath." They are also, however, placed in crevices on the side of a sward cut or broken or between roots. They are found in the fold at the base and junction of terminal stalks, and in the natural curl of a green leaf or the unnatural curl of a withered one. The moths seek the rankest tuits of grass or grain such as grow where the droppings of cattle or extra ceatings of fertilizer have been. Early in the season the cut straw of old stacks, hayricks or fodder stacks of corn stalks seem to be the moth's preference. Odd bits of corn stalks in pastures and last year's grass blades have also contained eggs. When especially numerous the moths lay the eggs unconcealed on plants or clover.

moth's presence. Odd bits of corn staks in pastures and last year's grass blades have also contained eggs. When especially numerous the moths lay the eggs unconcealed on plants or clover.

Osts, wheat and timothy, corn and clover are eaten by the worms. The fruit stalk is stripped of its leaves, and the head is out off and falls to the ground, where it is eaten more or less. The worms at first eat what is near at hand, and a number of them in different parts of the field may eat away for some time without being noticed. As will have been seen from the statement that the moths leave their eggs whenever possible in the richest turits of grass, the worms hatch out in groups or families in various parts of the fields. It is when these, having eaten whatever is at hand, unite with each other and move on for new forage that the farmer sees what has been going on in his lields. The worm army is made of bands, as the Rev. Dr. Samuel Lockwood of Freehold, N. J., has pointed out, each band having been bred in its own spot, and disseminating thence. The various bands, spreading out, come together and go on after food. The bands are lost in the great army formed, which then marcheson as one great aggregation, devastating wherever it travels. It is usually first noticed then, which gives rise to the saying that the worms have made their appearance all of a sudden. The travelling in large armice is said to be abnormal, and to be done only when the food supply of any spot is exhausted.

When the travelling is once begun, however, whea the army is formed, it is too late for the farmer on whose land it is to save his crops. And it is only by great and active labor that his neighbors can save theirs. From a story told of one migration of the worms in Hillinois, it would seem to be possible to tell in advance, after an army as once located, when it was likely to move on. The army referred to was under observation in a wheat field when there began a great shaking of heads of the worms and that the heads were moved horizontally. Th

empty heads remained. * * A low but distinct and unpleasant crinkling sound accompanied the feeding.

"As if actuated by one impulse, the whole army made straight for a wheat field across the highway. The ploughing of a trench on the far side of the road intercepted the march. Two men with spades cut a clean, perpendicular face on the side of the furrow next the wheat and a series of little pitfalls in the trench at intervals of about fifty feet. This completed the trap. The caterpillars, wearled with useless efforts to climb the straight side of the trench, would crawl along until they fell into the little pits. Myriads of ants beset them, sucking out their juices, which with the heat of the sun soon destroyed them. They cannot endure sunlight, but are distinctly night feeders. If uninterrupted their march to the new feeding grounds would have been completed ere the sun was well up."

One swarm of worms, passing from a wheat field to an oat field, crossed a sward of timothy and red clover and took off everything clean, even strawberry plants and the green berries, and the "farmers' pest," the ragweed, Dr. Lockwood says. He speaks also of a field left after harvest, naked except for stubble after the ants had been over it.

Mr. Riley records one worm army having

had been over it.

Mr. Riley records one worm army having eaten up an onion patch.

The army that ate up the ragweed, as told of above, got into a forty-acre wheat field before its march was ended and devastated it in seven its march was ended and devastated.

days. Speaking of the swarm at this work, Dr. Lockwood says:
"The squirming mass and the crinkling sound of this feeding were especially repulsive. But few dared to enter the field. In truth strong men turned pale from nausea, so loathsome was the sight. It really seemed that nature was emitten with a plague of crawling vermin." This army divided after the wheat field was This army divided after the wheat held was despoiled, one of the divisions going into a timothy field and the other marching across to a cornfield. When these fields had been ruined the worms "disappeared," the neighbors said. What they did was to go down into the ground to assume the pupa state. The moth as well as the larva hibernates, and it moth as well as the larva libernates, and its thought that also the moth may hibernate in a chrysalls form. The larval life lasts from fifteen days to five weeks.

The worms are light eaters at first until they have thriven and grown larrly on the tender shoots near the neats. Dr. Lockwood thinks that they smell the food which they seek when

their army foraging begins.

"There is no turn back to this singular worm,"
he says again, and he instances an army which

There is no turn back to this singular worm, he says again, and he instances an army which finding a stream in its way crowded forward until "a compacted mass was urged onto the water to serve as a living pontoon, over which the army passed and took possession of the new foraging ground." He also tells of an invasion of the lawn of Hollywood at Long Branch by the worms, and says: "When any of the worms came against a troo they went up it, passed over the crotch, then descended at the other side."

Of the effect of the ravages there he says: "The emerald sward was swept as if burned." Besides the birds who will get after these worms if the grain is not too thick, they have many other enemies, among them a ground beetle. One of these bectles which, after being starved for a day, was put into a box with fifteen of these worms, killed all of them in a day and sucked two dry. Among the worms enemies are several parasitic ones.

A thu tillage, uniform but not close, makes conditions harder for the worms. Farmers are warned by Dr. Lockwood to look early in May for the caterpillars' point of origination—the thick spots of grass or grain and in damp places in meadows and grain fields. Especially if the winter is mild and the spring warm after a wet year a watch should be kept for the moths and worms. If a breeding spot is found the grass or grain may be cut out and fed to the stock. If the worms have hatched the crinkling sound of the feeding will direct the searcher in the stillness of evening or early morning.

Burning over fields in the fall, instead of allowing stubble and stacks to remain on them, is also advised, as is burning over a field as hate in the spring as possible. It is said that a field is free from worms according as it is free from an his own back yard, although he was looking for them, until the bare patches told him that they were there and at work.

they were there and at work.

HE COULD NOT MARRY TWO. Young Halstend Accused of Deceiving His Landlady's Daughter.

WHITE PLAISS, July D .- Edgar D. Halstead was arrested here this morning on the complaint of Miss Carrie Holmes, who accuses him of betrayal under promise of marriage. Young Halstead on Friday night of last week left his boarding place, which is conlucted by Mrs. F. A. Holmes, the mother of his accuser, and, going to the home of Mr. and Mrs. James E. Woodin, met Miss Mabel E. Woodin by previous arrangement. The couple drave to Mount Vernon and were married at midnight by the Rev. W. E. Granger, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, withpastor of the First Presbyterian Church, without the knowledge of their parents. They
were forgiven by Mr. and Mrs. Woodin, and
have resided with them since that time.
Miss Holmes, who is yet in her teens, charges
that Halsesad, while a boarder at her mother's
house, paid her marked attentions, and finally
professed his love and asked her to marry him.
The accepted him. This happened last fall.
Halstead was at the time under promise to
marry Mies Woodin, now his wife, Miss
Holmes charges that he deceived her, and
then postponed from time to time the date of
their marriace.

their marriage to Mabel Woodin, Mrs.
After his marriage to Mabel Woodin, Mrs.
Holmes became aware of her daughter's condition, and the charge preferred to day resulted. Justice Capron fixed the amount of ball at \$1,000.

Canada Would Ratty Round the Union Jack MONTREAL, July 9.-Vice-Admiral James Erskine of the North Atlantic squadron, accompanied by a number of officers of H. M. S. Intrepid and Tartar, now in this port, visited the City Hall to-day and were received by the Mayor and Aldermen and a number of citizens. Mayor and Aldermen and a number of citizens, among whom was the new Canadian Fremier, Mr. Wilfred Laurier. Admiral Erskine congratulated Mr. Laurier upon his accession to the Fremiership, and expressed his confidence that Great Britain could always rely upon the people of French Canada that England did not require help from anybody, but that if the occasion ever should arise when Great Britain would be summoned to stand against the whole world in arms, she could depend upon the loyal support of the Canadian people.

NEW GATE TO THE NAVY YARD.

The Structures on Sands Street to Replace the Old York Street Gate. The new Sands street gate to the Brooklyn The new Sands street gate to the Brooklyn Navy Yard, will be opened to the public within a few days, as it is now, so far as general use is concerned, practically completed. The new gates, which have been in process of crection for about six months, will cost, with new gate house in reality consists of two separate structures. On each side of the gate are two small buildings, and it is proposed to later build an arch connecting these and

gate is closed for a short time, it will be opened again for pedestrians only. A number of shopkeepers about the gate are dismayed at the closing. About the Sands street gate there are only a few poor Italian tenements.



supplied with accommodations for the officer of the day, the officer of the guard, and the marines. The buildings are of terra cotta with turreted towers, and at the corners of each building are pillars of polished granite. The gates are of iron, and at the top of each of the posts in the centre is an eagle in iron. The length of the gate proper is about twentyfive feet, and the iron gates stand from five to seven feet high.

The gates will be opened without any formal ceremonies as soon as Commandant Sicard gives the orders. After the York street

MAJOR-GEN. RUGER'S YACHT. It Will Be the Finest Craft That Ever Piled to Governor's Island.

WASHINGTON, July 9.-Major-Gen. Ruger, at Governor's Island, is to have the finest official yacht that any army officer ever stepped fnto. Hereafter when he has occasion to make calls on visiting war ships or vessels of the North At-lantic fleet he will be carried over the waters of New York bay in a forty-two-foot naphtha launch, decorated in white and fitted with glittering glass and silver. From the stern of this craft will float the national colors, and on either bow will be the insignia of a Major-General's rank.

For years the modest craft that plies between the Battery and Governor's Island has been practically the only Government boat which could be used by the department commander when it became necessary for him to put on full when it became necessary for him to but on tun-regalis and pay his respects to some visiting for-eign war vessel. The movement of this craft is aluggish and her appearance is not graceful, nor is she adapted for carrying around a Major-General when he is dressed up on official occa-

sions.

The new boat is now being built at Brooklyn, and when completed will be turned over to Gen. Ruger.
The commandant of the Fort Monroe station The commandant of the Fort Monroe station is to have a boat also to visit war ships anchoring in Hampton Roads. She will not be so large nor so costly as that for Gen. Ruger, but her lines will be just as graceful and her fittings equally as fine. During the great naval rendez-vous three years ago the Colonel in command of the fort made his calls on the foreign war ships in a miserable flat boat, pulled out by eight privates, whose execution with the oars made every visit a source of great amusement to the foreign Jack Tars.

NAVAL CONSTRUCTOR BOWLES. He Comes Out Ahead in His Misunder-

standing with Commander Sperry. WASHINGTON, July 9.-The proceedings and findings of the Court of Inquiry in the case of Commander Charles S. Sperry and Naval Con-structor Bowles of the Brooklyn Navy Yard, in which it was alleged that Sperry had interfered with the duties of the constructor, have been acted on by the Secretary of the Navy. the result being something of a victory for Bowles, although Sperry is said by the commandant of the yard and Capt. Sampson, head of ordnance, to have acted clearly within his authority. The disagreement was over the question of some parts of the mounts for the monitor Terror, now fitting at Brooklyn, monitor Terror, now fitting at Brocklyn, in which Sperry asserted that Bowles had undertaken the work in a manuer which did not meet with his approval as ordnance officer. Howeves was reported for exceeding his authority, and a court of inquiry followed.

Commander Sperry will be detached from duty as ordnance officer and Commander Hunker, the present equipment efficer of the yard, will exchange duties with him. Sperry's frie ds believe that he has been treated rather harshly, and that Bowles was clearly in error notwithand that Howies was clearly in error notwith-standing the report of the Court and the Sec-retary's action. Commander Sperry is one of the leading ordnance officers of the service, and under Admiral Walker on the flagship Chicago was the crack executive of the famous white squadron.

San Francisco Gets the Next Christian

WASHINGTON, July 9.-At the Christian Endeavor meeting to-night it was announced that the trustees had decided in favor of San Francisco as the place for the next Convention. news in wild demonstrations, lag waving and hurrahing. It is said that a satisfactory rate, approaching \$50 for the round trip from Chicago, has been guaranteed by the San Franciscans. The Convention in going to California will stop off one Sunday in Sait Lake City, and, returning, will spend a Sunday in Tacoma and Seattle.

Army and Navy Orders. WASHINGTON, July 9.—These army and navy

orders have been issued: Surgeon R. P. Persons ordered to relieve

geon P. A. Lovering at the New York Naval Hos-Surgeon Lovering detached and ordered to the Original Control of the American Control of Chief Engineer J. P. S. Lawrence detached from Munhall, Pa., and ordered to Nawport News.
Passed Assistant Surgeon C. H. T. Lownies detached from the Naval Rospital, Washington, and ordered to the Philadelphia Naval Hospital.
Lieutenant-Commander C. A. Adams, detached from the New York Navy Yard and assigned to the Richmond. Lieutenant-Commander J. D. J. Keeley, detached from the New York Navy Yard and assigned to the Richmond.
Lieutenant-Commander J. D. J. Keeley, detached from the Richmond and assigned to the Texas.
Passed Assistant Engineer W. S. Smith ordered to Newport News.
Lieut, J. H. Hetherington, transferred from duty at the Hydrographic Office, Port Townsend and assigned to Parset Sound station.
Passed Assistant Engineer K. McAipine, ordered to the Norfolk Navy Yard.
Capt. Hobart K. Balley, Fifth Infantry, is detailed to attend the encampments of the cavairy squadron and the First Battalion of Colored Infantry, Alabama State troops, to be held respectively at Montgomery, commencing July 18, and Mobile, commencing July 18.
Leave granted to Second Lieut, Hollis C. Clark, Twenty-third Infantry, is extended three months.

ACCUSED OF SMUGGLING.

Three Passengers on the Havel Charged with Trying to Bring in Jewelry. Three passengers who arrived at this port on the steamer Havel from Bremen on Wednesday are accused by the customs inspectors of at-tempts to smuggle jewelry. The jewelry was tempts to smuggle jeweiry. The jeweiry was found secreted on their persons and is nowin the seleure room at the Barge Office. The passengers are Otto Gallum, who had two ladies' gold watches and chains, eight gold brooches, and one gold charm; ignatz Friedman, who had thirty gold rings, and Louis Griesinger, who had two ladies' gold watches and chains, one ruby and diamond scarf pin, one pair of emerald and diamond earrings, one diamond and ruby and one diamond ring.

THE STAR FREIGHT DITCHED. A Wheel Came Off One of the Trucks-One Man Budly Hurt.

and one diamond ring.

PROVIDENCE, R. L., July 9.-The star freight was ditched on the Consolidated road near Vesterly last night and all trains were blocked during the night. The trains are now running. A wheel came off one of the trucks and the A whose came on one of the tracks and the cars were piled up in a heap and badly wrecked. Patrick Kelley, head brakeman, was hurt and may not live. He was taken to his home in New London. The tracks were cleared about 9 o'clock this morning.

Twelve cars were piled up of the twenty-six in the train. The tramps who were stealing rides escaped injury.

Deputy Sheriff Whoriskey levied yesterday

upon the scenery, costumes, fixtures, &c., at Adler's Theatre, 104 and 106 Howery, under a writ of replevia for \$1,500 in favor of Isaac Lip-schitz against Harry Sheff. They were ken to the Thalia Theatre for storage.

was too much money to spend for a gate. It has three passageways, two for pedestrians and one for vehicles, and the houses on each side are provided with cells.

It was said yesterday by an officer who has been for many years in the Navy Yard that several million people must have passed through the old wooden York street gate since it was first built, years ago. The new gate has had the effect of closing nearly all the saloons on York street near the Navy Yard, and now their proprietors are looking for accommodations over in Sands street. The money to build the new gate came from the fund raised by the sale to the city of the Wallabout lands.

SUITON LIKELY TO RECOVER. A Passenger on a Broadway Cable Car Rit

by One of Johnson's Bullets. William H. Sutton of Chicago, who was shot on Wednesday afternoon, near the corner of Broadway and Twentieth street, just as he was young woman who called herself Mrs. Helma Sutton, by William Johnson, also of Chicago, who then killed himself, is still alive. It was said at the New York Hospital yesterday that the young man would recover unless blood

o the Morgue. The woman in the case told the police vester lay that her home was in Minnesota, and that she met Sutton in Chicago about four years ago. They lived together. About a year ago they quarrelled, and she went back to her home in dinnesota. Before leaving Chicago she met Johnson. He followed her to Minnesota. He paid her attention. She received his attentions to spite Sutton. About eight months ago she and Sutton made it up, and two months ago

polsaning set in. Johnson's body has been re-

moved from the West Thirtleth street station

iney came East together. The woman said that he could asserbe no other motive than jealousy for Johnson's act.

Yesterday morning Coroner Hoeber examined the effects found upon Johnson's body after he committed sulcide. Besides a sitk handkerchief and a hair brush, there was a pooketbook containing 38 cents, a photograph, for which the woman who called herself Sutton might have sat some time, and a card upon which was written: "First flat, Illinois and La Saile, Chicago, Ill., April 10, Virginia Hotol." There were also a pawn ticket for a watch, upon which \$6 had been advanced, and a messenger boy's silp, upon which was written: upon which \$6 had been advanced, and a measenger boy's slip, upon which was written:
"Please deliver to Mabel Leonard." Under
this was printed. "General Delivery Despatch."
Coroner Hoeber said yesterday that a man,
who did not give his name, called upon him
yesterday and said that he believed that Sutton
was the son of Mrs. William Sutton of St.
Thomas, Ont. The man left Mrs. Sutton's address, and Coroner Hoeber will communicate
with her.

dress, and Coroner Hoeber will communicate with her.

It is possible that one of the bullets from Johnson's revolver found its way into the body of a man who was in no way mixed up in the shooting. Isaac Bramfield, 77 years old, an inmate of the Hebrew Home in West 105th street, is suffering from a pistol shot in the right thigh. Bramfield says that while in a Broadway can, near 20th street, Wednesday afternoon, he was hit by a bullet from a pistol. He is inclined to believe that it was one of the bullets from Johnson's revolver.

HAD NOTHING TO LIVE FOR. But Lillian Kessel Falled in Her Attempt at Sulcide.

"I have nothing now to live for." wrote Lillian Kessel on a postal card which she left in her room at 193 Carlton avenue, Brooklyn, yesterday morning, and then she took a dose of laudanum and started for the street so that she should not cause trouble for her friends, who owned the house, by being found dead there. But she fell in the basement, and a passer by heard her groans. She was taken to the Cumberland Street Hospital and revived. She will recover.

Miss Kessel is 24 years old and well edu-About a month ago she became eatranged from the family who had adopted her tranged from the family who had adopted her upon her mother's second marriage, since when she has been boarding at various places. She obtained work in a laundry in Myrtic avenue, and there met a young man by the name of James Murkett, to whom, it is said, she was to have been married yesterday, it having been planned that she was to go to Connecticut to meet him. This is the understanding which Mias Dath, daughter of Prof. Dahl, a musician in whose house the girl took the polson, has of the affair. She says that Miss Keasel cared more for another man than she did for Murkett, but that the other was financially unable to marry, and that her distress of mind over her complicated position drove the zirl to attempt suicide. Miss Bechiel, at whose house Miss Keasel boarded before she went to the Dahls, says that the girl was not engaged to Connecticut to take a place which he had found for her as governess. The plan fell through, and in her disappointment Miss Kessel made up her mind that she had "nothing more to live for."

In the room of the would be suicide was found an envelope addressed to Alexander Haag. upon her mother's second marriage, since when

A YOUTH TRIES SUICIDE.

Took Polson Because His Mother Scolded Him for Not Getting Work. Seventeen-year-old Frank Wanamaker of 356 West Forty-eighth street was scolded by his widowed mother yesterday morning be-cause he made no effort to get work. He had been out of work for the past two months, and his mother and sister supported him. The boy left his home angry at the scolding he had received. He returned at 6 o'clock last evening. His face was spotted with powder, and some of the powder was in his hair.

"What's the matter with your" asked Mrs. Wanamaker, who had just returned from work. "I took poison in Central Park," answered

"I took poison in Central Park," answered the boy.

A physician who was summoned gave Wananiaker an emetic. Then the lad was hurried to Roosevelt Hospital. He will recover. He bought the poison, which was a powder used for killing insects, at a near-by druggist's five minutes before he entered his home, He ate some of the powder in the hall of his house and not in Central Park.

PICKPOCKET AND DEAD LINE LAW. Can the Police Hold Bleks for Being Near by When a Crime Was Committed

George D. Hicks, alias Thomas P. Caseidy, dias Kickey O'Connell, who is said to figure the Regues' Gallery as a pickpocket, was before Justice Stover of the Supreme Court yesterday on a writ of habeas corpus for his release from a commitment of Magistrate been arrested on July & because he stood near a man at Canal street and the Bowery whose pocket had been picked. There was no evidence that Hicks had anything to do with the

pocket had been picked. There was no evidence that Hicks had anything to do with the pocket plotting.

P. A. McManus, counsel for Hicks, said that he Magistrate had first sentenced Hicks for sixty days and then changed the sentence to imprisonment of a year in default of \$1,000 ball for his good behavior. It was contended first that the Magistrate had no power to change a sentence once imposed, and second, that as Hicks had committed no crime he could not be held for any term. The case was a test one on the law of 1873, chapter 357, on which inspector Byrnes based his famous "dead line" and under which he arrested all crooks found below Fulton street. McManus said that Hicks was not an habitual criminal and that the law under which he was held had been repealed by the laws of 1882 defining who were disorderly persons.

Assistant District Attories McManus presented the record of Hicks showing that he had been sent to Sing Sing in 1830 for taking a diamond pin from a man on the street. He said that Hicks, who had been to had in a crowd near the man whose pocket was picked, was properly held under the law of 1873. Decision was reserved.

BEATTHE BROWN PELICAN.

BUT HIS WHITE KINSMAN HAD A KEEPER'S HELP.

Lively Catch-as-eatch-can Fight in the Bird Enclosure in Central Park, in Which as Old-timer Worsts a Newly Arrived Bisturber from the South. The wire enclosure just west of the lion ouse in the menagerie at Central Park was the scene of a lively catch-as-catch-can fight resterday. Formerly the enclosure was given up to halfa dozen seals, but a few years ago the seals died, or were taken away, and the enclose ure was turned into a home for water fowls The large stone tank in the centre which had been used by the seals became the common meeting ground for swans, sea gulls, pelicans, and other web-footed denizens of the mengerie. There was an unwritten law among the birds that when in the water tank there should be no strife. Ducks crowded long-billed pelicans, the sea gulls splashed about with impunity, and the solitary crane waded unmolested in the shallower water at the edge of the basin. When not in the tank each bird flooked by itself. The keepers at the menagerie paid little attention to the web-footed family. There were occasional brawls when one of the birds encroached on the territory of its neighbor, but until yesterday morning the keepers

had not found it necessary to interfere.

The trouble started on the advent of a new arrival at the enclosure. On Wednesday there arrived on a steamship of the Cromwell line a fine specimen of the brown American pelican.

arrived on a steamship of the Croinwell line as fine specimen of the brown American pelican. The box containing the relican was loaded into a dray, and two hours later the newcomer was thrust, with much flapping of wings, inside the wire fence. There were two other pelicans in the enclosure, but they looked with an evil cye upon the newcomer. At first the latter paid liftle attention to his fellow capatives, not even venturing into the tank, but spent Wednesday afternoon and evening standing discensolately on one leg in the shadow of the house erseted for the shelter of the birds in stormy weather.

So long as the brown pelican minded his own business the other birds paid little attention to him. Testerday morning, however, the newcomer decided to investigate his surroundings. He started with the tank, where he began wrong by snapping with his long billy at a duck that was bobbing up and down near the centre. The duck fled, whereupon the pelican jostled against the legs of the crane and snapped viciously at a white pelican, one of the oldest inhabitants of the bird enclosure. It wasn't long before the new pelican had the water tank to himself, but a council of war was being hald between the routed cid-timers. Then the newcomer left the water and started on a tour of the enclosure.

The white pelican, who had recovered from its surprise over the first attack, waddled, across the path of the Cromwell Company's passenger, who flapped his wings and started with open bill for his kinsman. This time the white pelican didn't run away. There was a series of curious noises, a great flapping of wings, and "at it they went." For five minutes the birds circled around the enclosure, using their hugo bills on each other's heads and bodies, lying back for a fresh epening, and sailing in again, to the astonishment of the more peaceable ducks, swans, gulls, and the orane, who at the first opening of hostilities, had retreated in a body to the further end of the enclosure.

had retreated in a body to the further end of the enclosure.
Finally the crowd which had gathered to wtach the fight attracted the attention of Keeper Downy, who arrived on the scene armed with a long accop net. His efforts separated the two birds, the white palican retreating into the bird house. When the smoke cleared away the brown pelioan appeared almost featherless, but it took the keeper three minutes to entangle him in the meshes of the scoop net, whence he was removed to the camel house. The affray was reported to Director Emith of the menagerie, who after examining the brown pelican decided that the bird enclosure was too hot a place for him. Yesterday afterneon he was transferred to a more quiet resort in the enclosure used for pigeons and smaller birds.

NEW CORN BATE RECOMMENDED. The Joint Traffo Managers Suggest a Reduction Until Nept. 15,

After a two days' conference "th J. W. Midgley, Commissioner of the Western Freight Association, and other representatives of Western railroads, the Board of Managers of the Joint Traffic Association decided yesterday to recommend a new schedule on corn ahi ments. The following statement was madiast night by the manager after they had

reached their decision : "The managers recommend that, effective on the 15th inst, and expiring with Sept. 15, 1896, the rates upon corn only (not including orn products) be made on the Chicago-New oorn products) be made on the Chicago-New York basis of fifteen cents per 100 pounds, from points of shipment west of the western terminiof the trunk lines, with the customary differences between the seabeard cities, but with the exception as to other destinations east of such termini noted below, it being understood that the rabes from East St. Louis upon this basis may be applied as proportional rates from points upon the east bank of the Missisppi River north of East St. Louis to East. Dubuque, Ill., inclusive, on corn coming from points west thereof.

points west thereof.

"The following is the exception thereto:
The present rates upon corn to the western
termini of the trunk lines and to points easts
thereof shall not be reduced except to contermini of the trunk lines and to points case, thereof shall not be reduced except to con-form to the long and short haul clause of the inter-State Commerce act, i.e., the rates to the various seaboard cities shall be the maxi-mum rates to intermediate points."

The Reorganization Committee of the Fort Worth and Denver City Railroad, of which Gen. Granville M. Dodge is Chairman, has found it necessary, because of the failure of o crops along the line of the road, to make the change in the reorganization plan. Instead the coupon will be funded with the other for past due coupons and the provisions of the plat will be amended in conformity with this change.

Capital Stock Increased. The Metropolitan Street Railway Company has filed with the Secretary of State at Albany and in the County Clerk's office in this city a certificate of the increase of its capital stock from \$16,500,000 to \$30,000,000. The addi-tional stock is all issued to the Metropolitan Traction Company in payment for real estate and other properties acquired from that com-many.

BROTHERS LOVE THE SAME GIRL. One Accuses the Other of Threats and of

Attempted Polsoning. Parenson, July 9.—August Glenkin, a book-keeper in the Golden Rod Silk Mill, was arrested to-day, charged by his brother Fred with attempting to poison him and sending threatening letters. Fred lives at 60 Mattock street and on the same floor lives Lena Miller, a young silk worker. August lives on the floor above, Both brothers are in love with Lena. About two weeks ago Fred received this letter:

We, the Knights of Mercy, of this State, New Jersey, advise you to stop living with a woman in unlawful way or we shall act on you. [Here is drawn a skuti and crosslomes.] We give you the sign now. The second sign will follow. When you see this, marry or separate within three days or the lest sign will be given

arate within three days or the lest sign will be given you and our agents shail at against you. Read Hibte, Matt. v. 27, 28; Cot. Hit. 5, 6, Enhes. v. 12.

CHOSEN KRIBBERS OF MERCY.

The word "dates" is marked all over the effection. Fred thought the handwriting was that of August. The letter had a postage stamp on it, but had been left by a messenger.

Fred gets milk every morning and leaves a pail outside of his door to receive it. A few days before receiving the letter lens says she saw August put semening into the milk, and later when she and fred drank the milk both felt a queer sensation. Subsequently Fred had the milk analyzed and found, so he alleges, that is contained arsenic.

contained arsenic.

August says his brother is demented, and he denies writing the letter.

PEARY'S EXPEDITION. The Steamer Hope Will Sail for Sydney To-Bay to Take the Party on Board, ST. JOHN'S, N. F., July 9.- The Peary expeto-merrow afternoon for Sydney, where she will take on board the members of the party, The steamer has been thoroughly overhauled and fitted in first-class style. She has accommodations for twenty-five passengers. She will be absent three months on the west Greenland coast. dition steamer Hope, Capt. Bartlett, will sail

Jumped the Wrong, Way and Got Hurt. Miss Martha Maloney of 229 Monticelle

wenue, Jersey City, a passenger on a Greenville rolley car yesterday, signalled to the conductor that she wanted to get off at Stevens avenue. The car was then almost at the crossing, and the conductor rang the bell, but the motorman failed to stop the car. Miss Maloney jumped off, and jumped the wrong way. She was rolled as crand over on the street, and received several bruises, besides having her bonnet crushed and her ciotuing solled. She was taken home and attended by a physician.